NEW BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS TO CREATE PEN-SIONERS-ENORMOUS SUMS INVOLVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ] WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Commissioner Dudley divides the "pension population" of the United States into five classes, as follows: Living soldiers and sailors who have not applied for pensions, 962,201; living soldiers and sailors who have applied for pensions, 496,721; dead soldiers and sailors who left pensionable relatives who have not applied for pensoins, 72,340; dead soldiers and sailers who left pensionable relatives who have applied for pensions, 312,029; dead soldiers and salors who left no pensionable rela-220,000. These figures disclose the future possibibilities of the pension business, and they are studied with eager and intense interest by every one engaged in that important branch of American industry, for such it has become under the extremely liberal legislation of

The pension claim agents know that every person included in the first and third classes-numbering in all 1,031,551-is a possible client, and that a fair percentage of those in the second and fourth classes-808,750 in all-can be induced to apply for an increase of the pensions they now receive. The latter fact was discovered by the claim agents as soon as the list of pensioners was published by the Government last summer, and since that time the applications for increases have poured in, in a steady and rapidly growing volume. For example, 2,740 pensioners applied for an increase of their pensions in August; in November the number of like applications numbered 5,-154, and in December it was 4,368. In the slx months euded December 31, more than 22,000 applications for increase were filed. In the same period 15,163 persons belonging the same class applied for pensions, as also did 5,888 persons belonging to the third class. Besides these 327 applications were filed by supervisors and widows of the war of 1812. AN ENGRMOUS EXPENDITURE POSSIBLE.

Before noticing the numerous propositions to extend and "liberalize" the pension laws, it may be worth while to say that without any change in se laws, and providing that all claims pending and to be filed shall be adjustable before Ju y 1, 1888, the amount required to pay pensions arising from the War of the Rebellion will be \$1,295,729, 000-a sum exceeding the interest-bearing public debt of the United States. But the present laws will not be allowed to stand, if the claim agents and the men in Congress who court "the soldier vote" can have their way. For months past the former have been flooding the country with circulars and appeals to the old soldiers, and petitions by the hundred thousand have been sent out for signatures. It is said that one firm of claim agents alone has sent out a half million circulars and petitions within the last six months, the former designed to stir up the veterans of the Union army to "demand their rights," and the latter to be signed and sent to Representa tives and Senators as evidences of "public opinion."
The same general plan has been pursued in order to
manufacture "public sen iment" for the benefit of the survivors of the Mexican and certain Indian

NEW PENSION AND BOUNTY BILLS. The result is that more than 100 pension and bounty bills and resolutions of a general nature have been offered in Congress since this session began. More than twenty of them are for the benefit of the soldiers and survivors of the Mexican and certain Indian wars. In a document sent to the last Congress, Commissioner Dudley estimated that the Mexican pension scheme would cost the United States \$74,314,000, and that the proposition to pension the survivors and widows of the Semin le, Florida, Black Hawk Creek and Cherokee Indian wars and the New-York frontier disturbances in 1839 would cost \$28,201,-000, making a total of \$102.545,000. Several bills to time of filing pensions under the Arrearages act. A measure of this sort would immediately affect 100,774 claims now pending, to the extent of increasing the first payment in each case allowed from about \$106 to about \$956 on the average. Estimating the proportion of these claims that will be allowed at eighty-five per cent-which experience has shown to be nearly correct-it will be found that the additional cost on the claims now pending would amount to \$52,834,800. This does not include chains filed and allowed during the last three years and a half, upon which arrearages have not been paid, but upon which arrearages would at once accrue if the measure should adopted. Nor does it cover future applications, which are now pouring m at the rate of 30,000 a year-a rate which would be largely increased if the temptation afforded by a new Arrearages act should be offered to the claim agents and their possible clients.

BILLS TO INCREASE PENSIONS. There is also a series of bills to increase pensions for various kinds of disability. Mr. Curtin, for example, wants the pensions increased of all pension ers "who lost an arm at or above the shoulder wint." He has another bill to pay to all pensioners who lost an arm or a leg \$40 a month, and \$10 a month in addition if they received other wounds or incurred additional disability. The same bill gives \$50 per month to all who had a leg amputated at the hip joint, and \$72 per month to all who lost both an arm and a leg. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, moves to extend these provisions so that any pensioner who received a gun-shot wound which "disabled him to the same extent" that the loss of a leg or an arm would have done, may receive the same pension. Senator Voorhees demands that the rate of pensions for widows and dependent relatives shall b increased from \$8 to \$12 per month, besides the allowance of \$2 per month for each child under sixteen years of age. Senator Lapham has a bill which provides that any widow, who has also lost one or more sons in the war or in consequence thereof, shall receive the same pension as a soldier now receives who has lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow. A bill offered by Mr. Geddes, of Ohio, gives pensions to the dependent father or mother

A SCHEME TO PENSION ALL SURVIVORS. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, and Mr. Hart, of Ohio, go in for pensioning all the Union Army. Mr. Hart's bill provides that eve y honorable discharged Union soldier and sailor shall from after reaching the age of fifty-five receive a pension of \$4 per mouth antil he arrives at the age of sixty, when the rate thall be doubled and continue at \$8 per nouth during the remainder of his life, and that every honorably discharged soldier and sailer, who has since become permanently disabled "by reason of injuries, disease or sickness, whether originating in the service or not," shall receive a pention of \$8 per month. The mean age of the men who enlisted in the Union Army during the war was twenty-six, and the mean year of the war was twenty-six, and the mean year of the war was 1863; therefore, eight years hence the mean age of the survivors will be fifty-five, and, if Mr. Hart's bill becomes a law, all the survivors of the Union army in 1894 will be entitled to pensions.

of every deceased soldier, "whether the depend-

ence occurred in the lifetime or since the death of

COMPENSATION FOR PRISON LIFE. Bills introduced by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, and others provide that all soldiers and sailors, who during the war were confined in Rebel prisons for six months or more, shall receive pensions at the rate of \$8 per month. Senator Logan's bill on the same subject gives \$4 per month to such as were prisoners from two to six months; \$6 per month to those who were prisoners ax to twelve months, and \$8 per month for those who were prisoners one year

imprisonment, and provides that those who now receive pensions shall receive the additional amount provided by this bill. Mr. Morey, of Ohio, and others have offered hills giving to all female nurses who served in the war, and who while thus engaged incurred disability or received wounds, a pension not exceeding \$8 per month, to be paid from the date of disability or discharge. Mr. Dunham and Senator Loran propose that men engaged in the Military Telegraph service during the war shall be entitled to equal benefits with soldiers so far as the Pension and Homestead laws are concerned. cerned.

NEW BILLS TO GRANT AND EQUALIZE BOUNTIES. Bills to grant bounties and to equalize bounties are also numerous. Mr. Pettibone wants to revive and continue in force until January 1, 1886, the act of 1866 granting additional bounty to volunteer soldiers. Senators Logan, Voorhees and several others have offered bills to give all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, who served the Union, a bounty of \$8 33 per month for all the time they served, deducting any bounties heretofore received. Senator Voorhees, whose patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union was perhaps less ardent twenty years ago than it is now, and whose love for the Union soldier, when he wore a blue uniform and carried a musket, was less demonstrative in 1863 than it is in 1864, is much in earnest in this matter. Mr. White, of Kentucky, has a bill which provides that the heirs of colored soldiers shall enjoy the same benefits under the pension and bounty laws as are enjoyed by the heirs of white soldiers. Bills granting county lands to all Union soldiers of the war of 1861 are also proposed. One offered by Mr. Hill, of Ohio, gives to all who served twelve months land warrants for 160 acress each: fo. six months' service eighty acres, and for three months' service forty acres. The widows or minor children of decased soldiers are to be entitled to the same benefits.

The foregoing do not include all the kinds of benefits for the survivors of the Union armies and the widows and children of such as have died, which the XLVIIIth Congress is asked to confer, but if one-tenth of the measures enumerated should be enacted into laws there would be no further caus to worry about the "surplus" revenues of the Government. heretofore received. Senator Voorhees, whose pat-

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE. REPUBLICANS STILL UNDECIDED WHOM TO CHOOSE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 13.-Messrs. Morrill, Hear and Cameron, of Wisconsin, were appointed a committee by the Republican Senate Caucus, last week, to wait upon Mr. Anthony and confer with him in regard to his election as President pro tempore. They decided to have Senator Morrill call on Mr. Anthony and learn his views and wishes in the matter. This, it is understood, has been done, though with what result seems uncertain. Senator Anthony would undoubtedly like to discharge the duties of presiding officer, and still hopes that his health, which is constantly improving, will permit him ultimately to assume the

The opposition of some Senators, however, to electing hun under the present circumstances is decided and pronounced, and while they are willing to testify their regard and esteem for him by choosing him as their presiding officer, they would not do so except with the understanding that he was to resign immediately after having been elected. Senatorial courtesy, they insist, is altogether out of the question in a case like this. The probabilities are that a caucus will be held early this week, when the committee will report the result of the conference with Mr. Anthony, and the course to be taken will be decided upon.

Mr. Sherman's name is most frequently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Senate, should Mr. Anthony decline the honor of a selection.

MR. TICHENOR'S RECALL SOUGHT.

A TREASURY SPECIAL AGENT WHO DOES HIS DUTY TOO WELL. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Efforts are being made

fraudulent practices on the part of certain exporters and their agents or consignees here, whose methods of undervaluation were fully exposed in the report of Supervising Special Agent Martin, published in

Supervising Special Agent Martin, published in The Thibune of December 22. By the efficient discharge of his duties he has naturally increased their displeasure. They wish to see him removed and a more tractable man put in his place.

A great deal of influence has been brought to bear upon the Secretary to accomplish thus, by men in New-York and their representatives here. Consuls, too, whose want of familiarity withe the value of the goods caused them to certify to the correctness of the invoices, or whose inefficiency, not to say connivance at the fraudulent practices of the foreign exporters, has laid them open to severe censure or to removal, are said to have set their friends here at exporters, has laid them open to severe censure or to removal, are said to have set their friends here at work to demand Mr. Tichenor's official head.

## A MISSISSIPPI RIVER REPORT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Select Committee on the Mississippi River Examination appointed by the Senate in February, consisting of Messrs. Logan, Jones, of Nevada; McMillan, Jonas and Walker, will make its report on Monday. The report is a voluminous one, and in general it approves the work done under the direction of the Commission.

RIOTOUS RAILROAD MEN.

DISCHARGED EMPLOYES IN OREGON THREATENING TROUBLE.

PENDLETON, Or., Jan. 13.-The trouble with the discharged railroad men continues. This morning the military drove the mob from the reservation About 150 of the men then started down the track toward Umatilla, the ringleaders boldly declaring that the next train would not be permitted to reach Portland unless it carried them. The company feared that obstructions would be placed upon the track or that the rails would be torn up, but the train left here on time-at 3 p. m.-and passed the mob, which was in two squads of about seventy track was not disturbed and the train reached

Umatilla on time. Te company still expect that the line will be tampered with on some of the high treatles or sharp curves, and the trains are run slowly when approaching dangerous points. Everything was quiet in the city at 9 p. m.

JAMES NUTT'S MENTAL CONDITION.

EXPERTS IN INSANITY VISIT THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13. - Doctors Ayres and Wiley, late of the Dixmont Insane Asylum, spent two bours with James Nutt to-day, their object being to make observations from which to testify for the prosecution oncerning Nutt's mental condition. He did not know this, and talked freely. The rest of the day he spent in reading, keeping closely to his cell. Major Brown, reading, Recping closely to as central and a supporting the theory of emotional insanity, and other testimony, the character of which he declined to state, which would be so strong as to render a conviction impossible. Dukes's friends claim that Judge Stowe will be the proposition of the convertion sel that appeared at Uniontown will have

CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF BURGLARY.

West Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 13,-Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning Watchman Guion ar rested a stranger near the window of the post office here while he was attempting to effect an entrance with a other articles were found upon his person. It is supposed that it was he who robbed the office of Burton & Watson, lumber dealers, which was entered a few nights ago, after a pane of class had been cut out.

SEIZED FOR SMUGGLING BRANDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 .- A libel has been filed in the United States District Court against the tugs Waterwitch and Monarch, for unlawfully landing thirty five cases of brandy from the British ship Poonah. The Government seized the tugs.

MINNIE HAUCK SNOW-BOUND.

Buffalo, Jan. 13 .- The Philadelphia train which left Buffaio at 8 a. m., with Minnie Hauck and her It also gives them \$2 for each day of company on board, encountered a fearful storm. It struck

a snow-drift five miles from Dunkirk, the snow covering the entire train and locomotive to the top. The passen gers remained snowed up in the cars seven hours. snow-plough, locomotives and workmen arrived this after and began clearing the track. The proprietor of Huribert House, Dunkirk, learning that Minnie auck was on the train, himself brought provisions for e passengers. After much hard work and having been tained nine hours, the train proceeded to Pittsburg.

A RAILROAD TRAIN SHAKEN UP.

THE CONDUCTOR BADLY HURT-OTHER PERSONS BRUISED.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Warsaw, N. Y. Jan. 13.-The Sunday fast express on the Rochester and Pittsburg road, bound to Rochester, was thrown from the track this morning at half past ten o'clok, a mile and a half north of Warsaw depot, while running at a rapid rate of speed. The accident, primarily due to the recent storm and an accumulation of ice, was caused by the end of a switch-rail sliding, so that the baggage car wheels spread the track for eight or ten lengths, thereby running off all the cars. The locomotive alone remained on the track. Engineer Robbins says that the engine was immediately detached. and the drawhead pulled out by the shock, so that he had no control over the cars, and did not know that they were off until they tipped over, the Westinghaus air-brakes, however, operated on each car, and were found set. The cars, which had all become detached from each other, ran jumping alongside the track upon the ties some twelve rods, there being so much ice and snow that the set

brakes had little effect. The baggage car ran down into a deep gully, its rear end lying partially raised over the track. The baggage master escaped unburt, but was badly frightened. The smoking car plunged into another gully, several rods back, and lay in a position similar to that of the baggage car; but it was badly smashed. The ladies car was lifted from its trucks smashed. The ladies car was lifted from its trucks and thrown sideways; but the Pullman coach, which completed the train, kept its position between the rails, unburt. The passengers and train hands were thing about and considerable bruised, but no bones were broken. The only serious injury was done to conductor Ludington, who was thrown backward violently, and was struck in the back and kidneys; when the Pullman coach was drawn into Rochester this evening he proceeded with it. Fears are entertained regarding him. The others were promptly attended to by a local surgeon. The conductor, despite his injuries, took the precaution to send back and flag a loconotive that was following his train closely. A wreeking train cleared up the the track this evening; and only one train was omitted to-day. Fortunately the stoves in the cars kept their piaces, and retained their coals, so that the wreck was not burned.

MR. PAYNE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

HIS MANAGERS COUNTING UPON SUPPORT IN THE EAST-PREPARING A BANQUET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—A movement has been started to elevate Henry B. Payne to the Presidency. The managers of the Payne campaign con ducted the election in Ohio last fall and secured control of the State organization. By defeating Pendleton, Payne now becomes the leader of the Ohio Democracy. The movement to secure the Senatorship was from the first a stepping stone for the Presidency. The managers count upon the support of leading

Democrats of New-York and Connecticut. Colonel Thompson, of the Standard Oil Company, who was the quiet manager of the campaign at Columbus, and who really is the guidpower of the movement, is asing power of the movement, is assured by friends in Virginia that that State can be counted upon. Colonel Thompson was at one time a leading political manager in Virginia, In West Virginia, Senator Camden, Colonel Thompson's brother-in-law, has interested himself in the movement. Ohio is of course counted upon with certainty. The campaign in this State will be managed with skill.

to induce Secretary Folger to recall George C.

Tichenor from his post in Europe, where it has been his good fortune to render valuable services to the Government.

As special agent of the Treasury Department he has been extraordinarily successful in discovering fraudulent practices on the part of contain ayouter.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES STOPPED, "FEDORA" IN GERMAN-QUARRELS, ASSIGNMENT AND INJUNCTIONS.

TBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BREEALO, Jan. 13.-Two theatrical perform nces here to-night were stopped by injunctions. The managers of the Germania Theatre advertised to give the play "Fedora" in German for the first time is America, and printed large show bills with Fanny Daven was to appear. Miss Davenport had just finished a week's engagement at the Academy of Music, playing to large audiences. Last night Edward Price, Miss Davenport's manager, secured an injunction restrain ing the performance of "Fedora" in any language, Mr. Price stated that his wife owned the play, and he did not propose to have it pirated. There was a large attendance at the theatre, and the

There was a large attendance at the theatre, and the management substituted another play.

The performance at the Coloseum Theatre was also in terrupted to-night. Last week the the proprietors assigned and the assigner undertook to carry on the business with Jerome Stansill as manager. Stansill had words with Carr, one of the proprietors; and the latter in the altercation which followed drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Stansill. Carr was arrested. Last night the old proprietors secured an order from Judge Beckwith to stop to-night's performance. Ex-Manager Mortimer, of the Chicago National Theatre, who is playing an engagement there, says the injunction will be raised to-morrow.

A RUN ON A ST. ALBANS BANK.

A PATSE ALARM-EXAMINER HENDEE SAYS THE BANK IS SOUND. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Boston, Jan. 13. - A small run was begun turday on the First National Bank of St. Albans, and, under the pressure of the false alarm, about \$15,000 was withdrawn. A dispatch to The Journal says the alarm was probably due to the fact that Bank Examiner Hender was making an official examination. Hendee says there is othing in the condition of the bank to cause alarm, and has taken all necessary precautions to compel the direct ters to give ample security for the creditors of the bank. On Monday a notice will be posted, informing depositors On Monday a notice will be posted, informing depositions that the bank is perfectly sound and ready to meet every liability. The capital stock of a bank is \$100,000, of which \$80,000 is owned by the Bellows estate, and the president, Edward A. Sowies. The deposits, prior to the run, were \$300,000, and the amounts due other banks \$95,000, making the total liabilities \$495,000. The cash on hand, amounts due from other banks, and bonds, notes etc., amount to \$508,000.

MADE CRAZY BY A REVIVAL.

A NEW CONVERT IN OHIO RILLS HIS WIFE IN A FIT OF LUNACY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newcomerstown, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Henry tephens is a prominent farmer, living near Bridgeville, five miles south of this place. During the past two weeks religious revivals have been held in the vicinity, and a few days ago Stephens attended one of the meetings. He confessed religion, and on the following evening apparently became converted in a sudden manner. He acted strangely, and when he reached his home was a maniae. A young man who boarded with Stephens recently injured his kneecap, and was suffering from a severe lan ness. When Stephens entered the house he ordered the lame man to kneel and pray. The young man kneit on one knee, but this would not satisfy Stephens, who became enraged and forced the poor fellow to bend his injured leg. Stephens then selzed an old family Bible, and his four-year-old child, and, rushing out of the house, mounted a horse and rode at a break-neck pace for five miles in a driving snow storm, holding the book under one arm and his child in the other. On his return, his wife, who was in iil health, was attacked and chased around the house. She was so badly frightened that she died. Yesterday she was buried with her infant. Stephens is rational at times, but is a raving maniae at others. ness. When Stephens entered the house he ordered the

THIEVES KNOCK A WOMAN SENSELESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ] CLEVELAND, Jan. 13 .- Mrs. Lucy Roberts, age thirty-five, was assaulted on Friday night by two thieves on Forrest-st. They stepped up behind her and knocked her senscless with a hand-billy. She lay in the snow for several hours, and was found by a young man named Cozad, nearly frozen to death. Her jewelry and pocket-book, containing \$68, were stolen. Her head and shoulders were badly bruised, but her injuries are not of a dangerous character. There is no clew to the assailact.

THE NORTH RIVER COMPANY.

ASHBEL GREEN APPOINTED RECEIVER.

THE ACTION FRIENDLY-A NEW WEST SHORE IN-

COME MORTGAGE FOR TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS. The receiver appointed for the North River Construction Company on Saturday evening is ex-Judge Ashbel Green, of Alexander & Green, attorneys for the company. The application was made to Chancellor Runyon at Trenton, New-Jersey (the Construction Company having been organized under the laws of that Statej, the applicant being a Mr. Lary, of Ward, Mackin & Co., of Newburg, N. Y. This firm is one of the contractors of the company, its work having been to supply the masonry and grading for the West Shore road in one of the Western counties of the state. The legal proceedings were of a friendly character designed to secure the equitable distribution of the assets of the North River Company. It was part of a general plan for the rehabilitation of the finances of the West Shore Company, under which a new mortgage of \$25,000,000 has been created by that corporation.

The necessity of the action taken by the two companies has been apparent for some time past. The Construction Company under its contract for the building of the New-York. West Shore and Buffalo road received \$50,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the latter company. The proceeds of these bonds have been spent and in addition the \$10,000,000 capital of the Construction Company. Notwithstanding the expenditure of these sums the North River Company owes the contractors an amount stated by the friends of the company to be about \$4,000,000. The West Shore road was finished to Buffalo but there are seventy-five miles of second track to be laid west of Syracuse and also ome other work to be finished. It is said that the laying of this second track is not necessary for the present; that the road is fully capable of handling nore than the amount of business that is expected to be offered to it in the first two years. The contract between the two companies, however, provided for the protection of the Construction company even if the original estimates of the cost of the West Shore line should be exceeded. The accounts between the two companies are not yet entirely made up, but under their agreement the West Shere company has transferred on account part of the new issue of its bonds.

Rumors regarding the new issue of bonds have been current for several days. It was learned resterday that at the meeting of the directors of the West Shore Company on Saturday an income mortgage of \$25,000,000 was authorized, the bonds to bear 5 per cent interest, if earned, and to run sixty years. The partial settlement with the Construction Company was made that day by the transfer of \$10,009,000 of the new income bonds. The remainder of the issue will be held in the treasury of the West Shore Company to be used for uture needs. It is understood that the Construcion Company was granted an extension of time which will enable it to carry out its contract if a satisfactory termination of the receivership can b eventually secured. The assets of the North River Company include, in addition to the \$10,000,000 ne bonds, a majority of the capital stock of the West Shore Company. This control mounts to over \$20,000,000 stock. While assertng that they possess other assets, the officers of the ompany decline to specify what they are.

A TALK WITH GENERAL WINSLOW. General Edward F. Winslow, president of the North River Construction Company, said last evening in reference to the receivership: "The application and appointment were made in the nterests of the creditors and shareholders. It no sense were the proceedings hostile to the company, and the appointment was assented to by it. The tep was taken for the purpose of invoking the rotection of the courts to preserve and hold intact the assets of the company. An important part of hese assets is the control of the West Shore road; we could not afford to dissipate that. The Construction Company has gone on and built the West Shore road in a very substantial manner both as regards the road-bed and the equipment. The superiority of the property as a whole is very generally recognized. Because of the substantial and elaborate character of the work and the pressure to finish it before the winter the original estimates were exceeded. The cost was also increased by the continuously bad weather last winter, spring and summer, by the exactions of the State authorities as to the character of the work along the canals, which included very expensive masonry, and by the increased cost of the real estate required for the road. Consequently the Coastruction Company was left with an indebtedness which, until a final settlement had been made with the railway company and the adoption of a final plan for providing money, required \$3,000,000 for the indebtedness now due. The company had to choose one of two alternatives superiority of the property as a whole is very \$3,000,000 for the indeptences now due. The company had to choose one of two alternatives— either to obtain the money at a ruinous rate of interest and a great sacrifice of the assets and other property (which would have entailed the loss of the control of the road) or to ask the protection of the courts for the preservation of the property for the

courts for the preservation of the property for the benefit of the creditors and shareholders.

"The step which we have 'aken," continued General Winslow, "will be beneficial to the com-pany. By it we gain time to make settlements and to realize on our property and pay its indebtedness without preference. The company will be enabled now to obtain the full value of what it owns, which without preference. The company will be enabled now to obtain the full value of what it owns, which it cannot do in the present depressed condition of tinancial matters. This action in no way imperils the West Shore road. It simply more fully separates the action of the two companies without at all jeopardizing their concert of action. We were offered plenty of money, but on terms too exerbitant for us to accept. There is comparatively little work to be done on the West Shore road. It is true that there are some seventy odd miles of second track to be laid at the western end of the line, but with the extensive system of sidings along the road thus will not be needed for some time. On the single track west of Syracuse we can do four times the amount of business now transacted over the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and New-York. About the only other work to be initished is to complete the painting and do a little more work on the interior of some buildings."

THE WEST SHORE NOT INJURED. The bulk of the indebtedness of the North River Company is stated to consist of notes given to conractors for work on the West Shore Railroad. Only very small proportion of it onsists of notes given for borrowed money. The point has been raised, in the recent discussions of the financial condition of the companies, that the unpaid contractors held a builder's lien for the work performed against the West Shore road. This is disputed by the friends of the road. A director of the company said last evening: "I don't think there is any danger to fear on this score. In some of the States the laws are peculiar on this point, but here I think that the peculiar on this point, but here I think that the only preference given is in the claims for the wages of laborers against a railroad." Other persons were emphatic in declaring that any equity under a builder's lien was certainly vitiated in case the contractor accepted the notes of the Construc-tion Company. There have been rumors that some of the unpaid contractors would bring suits against the convence and attempt to attach its property. of the unpaid contractors would bring suits against the company and attempt to attach its property. The North River officers disclaim all knowledge of any threatened suits. A director of the West Shore said: "I do not understand that the receivership was secured because any such action was menacing the construction company. Probably, however, in view of the possibility of an attempted attachment the company took the steps to secure a receivership partly as a measure of precaution,"

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

RECENT OPERATIONS EXPLAINED-A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BOSTON, Jan. 13 .- One of the new directors in the New-York and New-England Railway says he is posttive the road will soon return to the control of the direct tors, and in better condition than for several years be fore Mr. Clark resumed control. Mr. Clark's sagacity and ability are trusted implicitly, and his fidelity to the stock-

holders no one questions.
One of the old directors from New-York, who was a nember of a syndicate which took a portion of the second mortgage bonds, and also been carrying about \$200,000 of the floating debt of the company. When he was dropped from the Board of Directors he called for payment, which was made from money set saide to pay the

January interest on the bonds. Then a claim for \$20,000 came in from the Renssalaer Steel Works, in

\$20,000 came in from the Renssalaer Steel Works, in which one of the ex-directors was interested, and this was also paid. Fearing lest other claims might come in which could not be met. Manager Clark consulted with Lee, Higginson & Co., the prime movers in the change of management, and a receivership was hurrically secured as a protective measure.

It was believed that consent can be secured from the Legislature to sell \$2,000,000 of the second mortgace bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the extinguishment of the floating debt and the completion of the double track to Willimantic. The road is now, this director says, easily earning more than its fixed charges. It is not proposed to put the bonds on the market, but to put them in the hands of a syndicate of heavy stockholders at 85 cents on the dollar.

SPECTATORS BECOME A MOB.

MESMERIST DRIVEN FROM THE STAGE IN PRINCETON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 13.-Last night a crowd which had gathered in Mercer Hall to witness an entertainment in mesmerism and phrenology, given by a travelling performer calling himself Dr. Sherman, broke up the show by climbing on the stage, destroying the stage settings and hustling the mesmerist around most unceremoniously. He succeeded, after being deluged with water and generally ill-used, in getting into the dressing-room and locking the door behind him. This apartment was separated from the stage by a half partition only, ver which the crowd threw all sorts of missiles on the head of the unfortunate demonstrator.

The phrenological charts and other properties were destroyed, and the crowd outside waited around with eggs for the mesmerist, who in a paroxysm of fright lay hidden behind the partition until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, when the mob dispersed and allowed him to escape to the hotel. The cause of the trouble was that the mesmerist has been giving his entertainments for a week with the aid of hired accomplices, and for a week with the aid of hired accomplices, and the disgust of the audience, which had previously been manifested by cat calls and hisses, took another form in view of the persistent deception practised by the man who claims to be the "King of Mesmerists," but who the townspeople declare to be a humbug.

He declares he will give another exhibition on Monday night. This statement the people seem inclined to disbelieve, and it is thought he would in that case be more seriously interfered with than before.

THE BOSTON FOREIGN FAIR CLOSED.

SOME REASONS WHY IT WAS NOT A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Boston, Jan. 13 .- The Foreign Fair, which closed Saturday hight, has not proved a financial success, although the display was fine. The Journal says: "It was an enterprise initiated by a number of men, who subscribed to stock to carry on an exhibition of foreign pro ductions by a corporation created under the laws of the ommonwealth. come \$25,000 were invested, and agents were sent to different parts of the world to induce foreign iries to send contributions. We are not aware that any false pretences were put forth. The enterprise was officially recognized by the State and the city. Money who came to the city. The exhibition must be considered a private enterprise, and in one sense the public is not inerested in the pecuniary result. That none of the subscribers will ever see their original investment is no doubt rue, but that any material deficiency will exist is not

"It is easy to criticise an undertaking of this magniude after the errors of inexperience have been commit ted. In all probability the same men would avoid many errors if any amount of money could induce them to repeat the experiment. The vail of mystery which marked peat the experiment. The vail of mystery which marked its inception, and gave rise to suspicions—well founded, perhaps, in a few instances—that it was simply a money-making affair, would be avoided. A much larger capital would be secured; for the funds were lacking at the very moment when a generous outlay in advertising would have attracted thousands. And other incidental mistakes would no doubt be corrected. "The exhibition also met with considerable antagonism from those who felt that a big bazaga had been estab-

"The exhibition also met with considerable antagonism from those who felt that a big bazaar had been estab-lished where foreign traders and manufacturers were selling goods in direct competition with local dealers, who had local taxes and expenses to meet, from which the venders at the fair were exempt."

WORKINGMEN LOSE EMPLOYMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Buffalo, Jan. 13 .- The new year is opening gloomily for Buffalo workingmen. Over 2,000 have within a few days been thrown out of employment. There the Buffalo makers consolidated, and formed the Buffalo Glucose Company with factories here in Peorla, Illinois and in Leavenworth, Kansas. The American works here were recently closed, and the F: menich factory followed. It now appears that the glucose manufacturers here are closed up entirely, by which 400 men are thrown to be John T. Nove Manufacturing Co., founders, dis-

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Co., Journal of Scharged Stry men on account of slack business. The Hubbell stove works, employing 200 men, has shut down. The Tiff Engine Works has cut down its force one-third. Sherman S. Jewett & Co's stove works, employing 600 men, has shut down entirely. This is one of the largest stove manufactories in the country.

SEVEN MONTHS OF ROUGH WEATHER.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 13 .- The Tille E. Starsuck, a new American iron ship, reached Astoria, after a empestuous voyage, from New-York in 205 days. From the time of sailing to her arrival off the Columbia River, a succession of fearful gales were encountered, flooding decks and damaging the rigging and steering gear. The decks and damaging the rigging and secting gear. It vessel, which arrived with her rigging bally damaged, brought a cargo of rallroad material, which it is feared, sustained damage by water. This is the first iron sailing vessel ever built in the United States. Considering the protracted storms she stood the passage remarkably well.

A DRAMATIC COMPANY BROKEN UP.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 13.-It transpired late last sight that Richard Mansfield's "Parislan Romance Company, of the People's Theatre, broke up a quarrel. The company came here only on Mitchell & Robertson's guarantee that the salaries Mitchell & Robertson's guidance that see that would be paid. There was bad feeling between Hamilton and Mansfield. After the performance last night, Hamilton had Mansfield arrested for cr. minal libel, and attachments were issued against Mansfield's baggage. The company were paid last week's salaries by Mitchell & Robertson, managers of the People's Theatre.

SENATOR ALLISON TO BE RE-ELECTED.

DES MOINES, Jan. 13.-The State Legislature meets re-morrow, and on Tuesday evening a Republican caucus to nominate a United States Senator, will be held It is predicted that Senator Allison will be renominated by acclamation. The time for the holding of the Demo-cratic cancus is not yet given out. It is probable that the Democratic nomination will be tendered to N. A. Merrit or to L. G. Kinne, the last candidate for Governor.

WAS IT A LOST STEAMSHIP!

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.-Captain Small, of the schooner Agnes I. Grace, which arrived here to-day from Galveston, reports that on the night of January 10, off Cape Hatteras, he passed near a wreck resembling a large steamship. He lay near until the next morning, when no signs of anything could be seen.

The Grace made the run from Galveston to this port in ten days, one of the quickest runs on record.

INSTALLATION IN BROOKLYN.

The Rev. S. J. McClelland was installed pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church, in Prospect-place, last evening. The services were conducted by the Rev. William Wylle, of New-York, and the Rev. S. M. Ramsay, of Duanesbury, N. Y. Mr. McClelland went to Brooklyn from Toronto, Canada.

AN EXPRESS MESSENGER'S SAFE ROBBED.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 13 .-- A baggage-car on the Rock Island road was thrown from the track near Onowa yesterday, and the baggageman was badly in-jured. The express safe was broken open and robbed of five money packages, but they contained only small amounts.

HIGH LICENSE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13,-Catholic Total Abstinence ociety, of Chicago, held its annual meeting to-day, and passed resolutions strongly approving the Harper high license law in Illinois, as a most salutary measure.

CARLISLE AND THE SENATORSHIP. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13 .- John Sanford, a promment banker of Covington, and an intimate friend of PRICE THREE CENTS. EVADING THE LAW.

MR. THOMPSON'S PECULIAR METHODS.

FURTHER FACTS CONCERNING THE DE-PARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

MAKING IT EASY FOR CONTRACTORS-THE ORDER

SYSTEM-LARGE PAYMENTS TO FRIENDS. Some further peculiar and interesting facts in regard to the \$999 order system in the Public Works Department are printed below. It is shown that the department officials, the inspectors, the surveyors, and most of the contractors belong to one harmonious political family. In one instance, where there was an exception to this rule, Mr. Thompson remedied it by the removal of a subordinate. The same men are interested in contracts and in orders under different names, Richard A. Cunningham, who was paid \$223,000 on orders in his own name, was also interested in orders given to W. H. Taylor, his partner. Dates and figures are printed proving that Maurice B. Flynn has got the benefit of orders and contracts under different names, on which payments have been made to the amount of \$257,397. There are indications that even this does not cover all of his transactions in the furnishing of supplies to the department. Notable instances of the evasion of the law in giving out orders are mentioned below.

MAURICE B. FLYNN'S FIRMS AND FRIENDS. HIS HIGHLY PROFITABLE CONNECTION WITH THE

There are many peculiarities in the methods fol owed in the Public Works Department in evading the law in regard to contracts as well as in the letting of contracts. In regard to contracts it is a singular fact that the successful bidders are usually members of Mr. Thompson's political organization, or in business relations with some personal associate of his. And the large sums paid out under the \$999 order system go to Mr. Thompson's personal associates, who are also his active political supporters. The men who supervise the contracts hold their places in many instances by the favor of the contractors. The bureau officers, James J. Mooney, Joseph Blumenthal, George A. Jeremiah, Thomas H. McAvoy, the Deputy Commissioner Hamlin, the inspectors and others, are political associates and co-workers with Maurice B. Flynn, Richard A. Cunningham and the favored contractors, and these men are also associated in the same way with W. V. Smith, Douglas Smith, J. McIntyre Smith and the other Smiths and Smyths who do so much of the work in making out estimates and returns on contracts and other work.

ONLY MEMBERS OF MR. TROMPSON'S FACTION WANTED IN OFFICE. If by any chance one of Mr. Thompson's em-

oloyes shows an unwillingness to carry out his political wishes his head falls promptly. A conspicuous instance of this occurred soon after Mr. Thompson came into office. One of the bureau officers, Thomas Keech, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, was not a member of the County Democracy. Mr. Thompson tried to force him to resign, and failing in that he removed him on charges of delaying publie work, the whole fault of which was due to Mr. Thompson himself. An appropriation was made for fitting up certain armories and markets, and by Mr. Thompson's orders the bookkeeper of the Depar ment did not credit the appropriation to the Bureau of Supplies, probably for the reason that he intended to place the whole in charge of his cousin Douglas Smyth, who was then employed on a salary of \$2,000 as an architect on the Croton water mains. Without an appropriation to defray the expense the superintendent did not under the charter incur any expense. And because he did not do it Mr. Thompson alleged that as an excuse for his removal. Thomas H. McAvoy, member of Mr. Thompson's political family, was appointed to the vacancy, and thus the political harmony of the department officials and contractors was assured. Although Mr. McAvoy is an architect, and not a builder as required by law, yet a new place as an architect was created for Douglas Smyth, Mr. Thompson's relative, As was probably intended in the first place, was taken from the salary list of the Croton water mains, and given the work on commission of preparing plans for the armories for the alleged delay in which Mr. Keech had been had been removed. In this way Douglas Smyth has been enabled to increase his pay at the expense of the city treasury to the extent of 400 per cent. This harmonious relation between the department, its inspectors, contractors and order list men, while it does not keep down the city expenses, as is shown by the fact that since Mr. Thompson become Commissioner he has increased the expenditures of the department sixty-five per cent-yet it has succeeded wonderfully well in strengthening Mr. Thompson as a political "boss" and prosperous official.

RICHARD A. CUNNINGHAM'S PARTNER. Another striking peculiarity of the methods of the Public Works Department is the fact that the same men are interested in furnishing supplies and work under different names. This is particularly true of the large sums paid out on the \$999 order system. It was shown in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday last that since Mr. Thompson became Commissioner of Public Works he has paid to his political associate, Richard A. Cunningham, over \$223,000 on orders for \$999 and less. Mr. Cunningham testified before the Senate Committee that while he did business in his own name it was all for the benefit of his firm, W. H. Taylor being bis partner. It now turns out that W. H. Taylor has also been the recipient of these \$999 orders for the benefit of the firm of Richard A. Cunningbam & Co. In three months the payments made in Mr. Taylor's name amounted to \$7,483. Hence the sum of \$223,000 was not all that was paid to Mr. Cunningham's firm on these orders,

MAURICE B. FLYNN TURNING UP EVERYWHERE, What was true of Mr. Cunningham is also true of Maurice B. Flynn. It is impossible from the records of the Finance Department to trace all the contracts and orders in the Public Works Department in which Mr. Flynn is interested. At the time he has been carrying on work under his own name as contractor he has been interested in contracts under other names, and is known to have been furnishing supplies on orders given to two firms in neither one of which his name appeared. On these orders and contracts alone payments have been made to the amount of \$257,397. But there is also reason to believe that he was interested heavily in other contracts and orders. For instance Mr. Thompson purchased most of his hydrants and stopcocks from the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co. in which Mr. Flynn is the principal, (Mr. Hotchkiss being dead), and from the firm of Julius Jonson & Co. reorganized some time ago under the name of the Jonson Foundry and Machine Co. In the Jonson firm a large part of the stock is held by Alston Gerry as trustee. Mr. Gerry is an iron broker who transacts a large business for Maurice B. Flynn and the firm of Guy C. Hotehkiss, Field & Co. The firm of Alston Gerry & Co. also figures on the \$999 order list, and Mr. Gerry occasionally appears as the assignee of a contractor; while Mr. Flynn and his partner Mr. Field do business in the Public Works Department in their own names for the benefit of the firm, and also in the firm name.

Mr. Jonson does likewise. What curious coincidences may occur in the business of these two firms is shown in the fact that on July 20 last there were bids opened for two contracts in the Public Works Department. For each contract there were just two bidders, C. Carlisle, is in this city. He says he has a letter from the Speaker positively declining to allow his name to go be-fore the caucus. C. Field and Julius Jonson. Of course Mr. Field